GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Li Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Meruno, Aluena, and Luster single milled Cassimere, Meruno, Bumbazine and Dri Pantaleons, with a large assertment of Linen, Marser sage milled Cassimere, Merino, Bombocine and Marseitte Pantalcons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marseitte and other Vests, at our areal moderate prices.

WM T. FENNING & CO., 231 Broadway, American Hotel

GENTLEMANLY SATISFACTION. - The satis-

faction a gentleman feels in securing a set of elegant made Shirts that fit him to a hair, can be appreciated those in the habit of giving their orders to GREEN. I Ast House Punctual to the hour, and perfectly adapted to the figure, his Shirts are always ready at the time promised at never require alteration.

Citizens and strangers are invited to

ELEGANT FRENCH BRIDAL CARDS AND ENvelors - The subscriber would respectfully call the a leation of parties requiring something truly elegant, to be equitful style of Bridal Cards. Envelops and Weddin Boxes in the latest mode.

By Boxes in the latest mode.

By Broadway, car of Duane et.

THE CHEAPEST FRENCH LAWNS, BAREGES AND GINDHARD EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK—HIGH-CORK & LEADBEATER, 27 Broadway, corner Leonard-st are selling a very elegant French Muslin for is a yard, fin a yard wide and fast colors; beautiful figured and Chene; Bareges for is 6d; an excellent Gingliam for is, and Side Tissues, Grenatines, Feolard Silas, Sila and Lues-ters, Poplins, &c. &c. at correspondingly low rates. A large stock of Silk, Barere, Linen, and Toil de Lyoos Man-tillas, very cheap.

Those new and beautiful Patent Tapestry Three-Ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpetings are now in great demand. Positively to be found only at the famous carpet establishment 99 Bowers, Hixaw Anderson's Mr. A. is selling Ingrain Carpets at 6, and 6, Fig d Floor Oil Clothe, 3s, and 6s; Three-Ply Carpets, and 8s, per yard.

To In behalf of the "HAYWARD RUBBER Co. Neware India Russer, Co. L. Cander, Ford & Co. Shor Associates, and Others, —A well known tresponsible individual, with a lawer's conness, and CO. NEWARK INDIA RUBBER CO. L. CANDEL VARIOUS CO. SHOR ASSOCIATES, and OTHERS."—A well anown irresponsible individual, with a lawyer's comming, shapes an advertisement to appear as if issued by the above parties. The words "in behalf of" cummingly reheves responsible parties from consequences of libel. The not true that I infringe Goodyear's patent—my goods are made by my own patents—nobody use Goodyear's patent. The Jury at Trenton, before Judge Grier, in the United States Court, friumphantly puts the seal upon that state falsehood. One of the issues tried by the Jury, charged me with using Goodyear's patent, and the verdict and judgment was in my favor, and there was but one trial. I have it patents many of which are pirated by the combination; and my suits against Goodyear, Ford, Newark Co., "Enion Co., and others, will be brought to trial as soon as possible A, and others, will be brought to trial as soon as possible A, bublished attacks and libeds on me emanate from Wm. Judson, against whom I have suits for hiel. My goods are better, cheaper, and handconer than any in the market, and I thank the combination for alternating them.

HONACE H. DAY, 22 Courtland-st.

Manufacturer of Indox Rubber goods, and sole owner of patents in the rubber business.

AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION—
Founded upon the principles of the Building and Accumulating Fund Associations, and extending their benefits for the purchase of Piano-Fortes. The plan is one of multial benefit, viz. One hundred persons constitute a Society. The payments are \$3 per month, which makes a fund for the purpose of supplying each member with a Piano worth payments are \$1 per month, and purchases are made whenever there are sufficient funds to purchase one or more instruments. Members shows their own Pianos from the first manufacturers in the City, the choice being limited to the best makers who can fully guarantee their instrument. The privilege or redemption of each share is decided by auction among the members, and the monthly premium is not to exceed \$7. The benefits of the Association are as follows: That the great desire which most fundies have to possess some musical instrument—enerally a Piano—may be conveniently gratified, and that the purchase of a valuable instrument may come within the reach of all persons, even in moderate careums lance. That many who now hire Planos, may save their money by making a similar poising the Association, will be their own. Thus yielding to such an equivalent for the money, now mispeat, which often amounts to twice the value of the instrument hired, and where nothing is received in the end. For carrying out these objects, the first Society has already organized, and the success thus far has proved fully satisfactory to the members. The public who feel interested in this movement are respectfully invited to call at the office, 239 Broadway, up-stairs, La Farge Buildings, roun?

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—We have no-AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION-

Notice to the Public .- We have no-NOTICE TO THE FUBLIC.—We have no ticed an attempt on the part of Day to involve ignorant me in his law suits, by a publication in which he has the darm to intimate that the caution published in behalf of the Sho Association against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthorized We can only say, in reply, that those who so deal and doub will have their deubts speedily removed upon proof of the implication with Day in his infringements, by purchasing of hyselling the prizade article. When Day's services are required in newspaper publications for us, due notice will be seen.

In behalf of N. I. R. Co., Ford & Co., L. Cander, Haxward Rubber Co., and etters

WHO SHALL DECIDE !- One Important WHO SHALL DECIDE !— One Important question agitates our New-York merchants—Which of the "Fireproof Safes" were destroyed, and which escape destruction in the conflagration getten up the other day Brond st, to test a point so important. They say that S. Gerring's Safe, and Steams & Co.'s Safe had holes burne through them, and that the Phenux Safe, of Shirkwood Firederal, D. (122 Water st...) came out of the fiery order like Damel out of the Lican's dea, unscathed. Can this brosshied. Who knows?

To No luxury or bliss can surpass that of a soul-speaking picture, if done in the exquisite style of Root's Crayon Daguerreotypes. Gallery 363 Broadway comes of Franklin-st. Cloudy weather equally favorable for the taking of this new style of pictors. Process patented.

HAMMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bale superior Mexican Grass Hasomocks.

For particulars "overhaul your Dog-GET & RODES'S Directory" for this year; When you fin page 2 read, "and make a note of." If the above does as satisfy, call at 102 Nassau cor, of Ann, where all matters i that line will be fully attended to.

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this screp, tration. In complex cases, where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels is combined with great delutity, in two weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are mos, beneficial and scaderful. Where it has been tried by females, the very best results have been achieved. General Depôt, 362 Hudson-st. 50 Cents per bottle.

NONE ARE SO DEAF "AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT HEAR "This provert is a plicable to all "Deaf" persons who may have neelected to consult Dr. LUTERER Aurist, 71 Prondway, after the wonderful cures of deafness that the daily performed by him. His secrees as an Aurist 25 unprecedented, and his treatment unattended with pain or larger. Testimonists to be seen at his Ear Infirmary, 371 Broadway, where he can be consulted personally or to be letter, daily, from 8 till 3. Fee \$1; unpaid letters refused.

130 41.

Te DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY Pills do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. E. D. Sanos, 100 Fulton-st. New-York. Price 25 d4 9mWaS*

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY. Lyon his battery has enlarged— With CARISTER you know it's charged: And rowner of the deadlest kind Is with his canister combined. Just bring his battery to bear Am row reaction to the combined.
Just bring his battery to bear
On wall, floor, ceiling, wainsoot, stair,
And you will find the insect train
All cut off by a coup do main.
Bed bugs, and rouches still more tough.
He murders with a powder puff,
Magnetic Powder, and Pills for destroying in
ce, are for sale wholesale and retail the Broadway.

37. 54.

De Professional men, Artists, Teachers, Re , can make the public understand what they are pre-pared to do through the Advertising Agency of V B. PAL-MER. Tribung Buildings.

See advertisement of BABBITT's

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st near the Park.

POST OFFICE ASSEST.-We learn from POST OFFICE ARREST.—We learn from reinable authority that an arrest was made on the 5th inst. of a young man connected with the Soctsville Post Office. Albemarie Co., Va., charged with the improper detention of letters sent through that office. It appears, from what we learn, that the miscarriage of letters had been alleged, and that one of the agents of the Post Office Department, Col. Jas. L. Maguire, of this city, deputed for such purposes, promptly put in operation the necessary movements in such cases, which resulted in the discovery of certain facts, as alleged, which led to the arrest of the Postmaster of Scotsville. The Postmaster, father of the votice man it appears from examination be-Postmaster of Scotsville. The Postmaster, rather of the young man, it appears from examination before a Magistrate, as teacher of a school had committed the care of the office to his son, about 18 years of age. The Magistrate before whom the young man was examined declined bail, and he was committed to await a further movement.

[Baltimore Sun.

Baltimore Sun. FIRE ON A RAILROAD TRAIN .- As the 2 o'clock P. M. freight train for Lawrence, on Saturday, was passing over the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Smith's Pond, in South Reading, a bale of cotton was set on fire by a spark from the locometive, As soon as the fire was discovered, the train was stopped, but the flame was not extinguished until 31 bales of cotton was either destroyed or badly damaged. The cotton was the property of the Atlantic Corporation at Lawrence.

James Russell Lowell and family will sail on Saturday next from Boston in the Sultana, for Gibraltar and Malta, thence to visit Italy, where NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851 Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Duily Tribuns sent to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau-sts., opposite the City Hall. Price 54 cents a month, payable in advance.

THE THREE DAYS LATER NEWS brought by the Canada has one noteworthy item, namely, the revulsion in the Cotton market. Politically there is nothing to call for special comment. In France it seems that the Assembly's Committee of Revision have agreed by nine to six to report that they would like to have the Constitution constitutionally revised. But this is far from indicating the attainment of that impossibility. a majority of three-quarters for three successive months, in favor of the measure. Reinforcements are being sent to the army at Rome. This is a good step. French troops are better there than Austrian, for the reason that they may easier and sooner be transferred from supporting the monarchical cause to that of the people, and the more of them sent there the better, under present circumstances. The Duchess of Montpensier is about to give a presumptive heir to the throne of Spain. In Portugal all is tranquil. We should not omit to add that the British Commons have industriously debated and decidedly rejected sundry amendments to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

The Legislature.

This body did a very respectable day's work vesterday. The SENATE passed the bill to prevent the use of the Library money of several School Districts for the payment of teachers; the bill to prevent Gambling; the bill creating the Mexican Ocean and Inland Steam Navigation Company; bill to establish an Asylum for Idiots; also the bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts, and passed to a third reading the bill to elect a State Printer by the People, to hold his office for two years, and receive a salary of \$1.500 per annum, and passed through committee the bill abolishing State tolls on all freight transported by Railroad.

The Assembly passed the bill to regulate the compensation of the Commissioner of the Street Department in the City of New-York; the bill to distribute copies of Webster's unabridged Dictionary among the several School Districts of the State; giving the N. Y. Medical Society power to found a Hospital; in regard to Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York; making appropriations for the expenses of the State Government for the coming fiscal year; an Act in relation to the Excise Law; and an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. The bill to authorize the purchase of land for the New Park was ordered to a third reading.

Census Statistics.

We publish this morning some interesting statistics, taken from the census returns at Washington. We present them from the official tables and they may therefore be relied on as exact.

In our State it appears there are 472,151 dwellings accommodating 3,097,095 persons. making an average of a little more than six persons to a house-not a great degree of crowding. Nevertheless, there are 94,808 families more than there are houses. Of course the great proportion of these are in lage cities, where the poor are compelled by excessive rents to pack themselves into the narrowest space. In Maryland there are 81.708 dwellings to 583.035 persons, or a little more than seven to each house. There are, however, only 5,676 families more than there are houses, which gives proportionately only about a third as many cases in which there is more than one family in a habitation. The population of Maine is but 53 more than that of Maryland, while the number of families is 16,403 more. A Maine family, on the average, consists of 5.63 persons. It would then appear that more of the hardy farmers and seamen of that State contract marriages, and that they are less prolific than the people of Maryland, or even of New-York. In Maine the average of persons to a habitation is a triffing fraction above six, or about the same as in New-York.

In the last-named State, 46,651 deaths occurred during the year ending July 1. 1850. This is, in round numbers, one to every 66 persons. In Maryland there were 9,594 deaths, or one to every 60 persons. In Maine there were 7,545, or one to every 77 persons. New-York is thus more healthy than Maryland, and Maine ahead of both. We can well understand that the pure upland air of that State should be more wholesome than the exhalations of the marshy Eastern Shore. But in point of health and long life, New-Mexico seems to carry off the palm.

In New-York there are 170,698 farms under cultivation, or one to each 12.22 persons. In Maryland there are 21,860 farms, or one to 26.71 persons. In Maine there are 46,760, or one to every 10.33 persons. In this respect again, the new State is ahead of the two old ones.

In New-York the number of manufacturing establishments, whose yearly product exceeds \$500, is 23,985, or one to each 129 persons. In Maryland there are 3,863, or one to 150 persons. In Maine 3,682, or one to 158 persons.

The number of slaves in Maryland is 90,368, or 873 more than ten years ago, in 1840. In 1810there were 111,502, in 1820, 107,398, in 1830, 102,294. During the year previous to taking this census there ran away from that State 215 slaves, and 135 were manumitted. The number of free persons of color according to the present census is 74,077; in 1840 it was 62,020, Norway, Antwerp, Bristol and Liverpool

making an increase of near 20 per cent. In Delaware there are now 2,289 slaves; in 1840 there were 316 more than that number. On the other hand, the free population of color has increased 1,038 above its number in 1840, which was 16,919. In Maryland there were more runaways than manumitted during the year; but in Delaware there were 174 of the latter to 19 of the former. In Maryland one slave run away out of every 420; in Delaware one to each 120; in Maryland one was manumitted to every 669; in Delaware one to every 13 In Virginia there are 473,026 slaves: and in the year there ran away 89, or one to 5,314; and 211 were manumitted, or one to every 1,912. This difference arises no doubt from the difference in the facilities of escape from the several States. It is remarkable, however, that the disposition to emancipate increases as we approach the Northern border and the influence of freedom; the same influence also causes less attention to be paid to the re-capture of fugitives. Delaware, whose Slave property suffers more from the innate love of illegitimate freedom than any other State, makes a great deal less fuss about eatching the runaways. Maryland, though a greater sufferer in this respect than Virginia, is still not half so hot in favor of "Southern Rights," while North Carolina and Mississippi, which can hardly lose a negro a year, burst into paroxysms of gas at a hint that the Fugitive Law may possibly suffer modification or repeal.

The number of colored persons in New-York is, in round figures, 48,000, of whom 23,000 are males, and 25,000 females; in 1840 the number was 50,000, of whom 24,-000 were males and 26,000 females. The decrease has thus been about equal in the

It is worthy of notice that in Maine, New-York and Maryland, the number of white males considerably exceeds that of females. In New-York the excess is 40,000, in Maine 11,000, and in Maryland 4,000. The excess is thus proportionally largest in Maine. This we suppose is to be attributed to the large number of the daughters of that State employed elsewhere in factories, or as school-mistresses, possibly also to superior beauty, health, generosity of heart, and household thrift which have induced bachelors of other States to resort thither in search of wives.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. - This body concluded its labors and adjourned at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Sessions were held through the day and evening of the Fourth. The acts and resolves passed are generally of a local character and interest. A bill to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks passed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate The bill to unite the Manchester and Lawrence and Concord Railroads, was denied a second reading in the Senate, cleven to one. On the 3d a single resolution was adopted approving of the Compromise measures, and pledging New Hampshire to sustain the Executive in carrying them into effect. It was passed by a vote of 10 to 2 in the Senate, and 152 to 92 in the House.

Georgia .- In the Vth (Hackett's) District the Secessionists have nominated Hon-William Stiles as their candidate for Congress Col. E. W. CHASTAIN, the Union candidate, has on several occasions accepted a seat in the Legislature. The Vth District is the first in which the Secessionists have made a District nomination, although Joseph N. Jackson of the 1st Dis-Congress, the Georgian hoisting his name at the head of its columns Jackson has written a letter accepting this nomination, in which he acknowledges "the right of Secession," the test of the Disunionists.

-Howell Cobb is stumping the State as the Union candidate for Governor.

Kentucky.-Hon. George A. Caldwell (Opp.) has withdrawn from the field as a can didate for Congress in the IVth (Danvilla) Dist. 'his health being precarious." Major Ward is the Whig candidate. There was not much dan ger of his slipping into Congress so easily as he did before, which probably explains Caldwell's

We understand that Gov. UJHAZY is expected to arrive in this City to-day or to-morrow. on his way to London. He leaves his friends and family at the colony of New-Buda, where they lead a laborious but not unhappy life as independent

On the 7th inst, the U. S. Mail Steamship Company held a meeting for the election of Di-The following gentlemen were chosen George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, John L. Aspin wall, Edwin Croswell, and Minor C. Story and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, the following were elected the officers of the Company: George Law, President M. O. Roberts, Treasurer P. M. Wetmore. Secretary.

THE DAY LINES TO ALBANY .- The steamer Alida has been withdrawn from the New Haven line, and placed on the day line for Albany. She runs in connection with the Reindeer

17 Hon. H. J. RAYMOND will leave Liverpool for home in the steamer of the 16th of July. We are glad to learn that his health has much im" proved during his absence

Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, U. S. Attorney General, who has been passing a day or two in this City, leaves to-day for Newport, where he will remain for some tune previous to visiting his home in Kentucky

During the past eight days there have twelve steamers arrived at this port, bringing one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three passengers.

The new packet-ship Lady Franklin made the voyage from this port to Liverpool inside Henry I. Fuller, a member of the

Connecticut House of Representatives, from Kent,

died at Hartford on the 7th inst. Immigration .- During the past week there arrived at this port from Antwerp..... 596 Hamburg

Total.... 5,680 During this week there have arrived 1,313 from Congressional Apportionment.

A bill apportioning this State for Congressmen under the new census, passed the Senate vesterday. Below we present the Thirty-three Districts into which the State is divided by this bill, accompanied by the number of inhabitants in each district according to the census of 1850, and the vote for Governor at the last election.

Pop'n, '50. Vote, Gov. '51.

| Queens | 37,042 | 1,735 | 135 | 135 | 15,066 | 919 | 910 | 1,776 | 1,776 | 1,768 | 1,263 | 1,382 | 1,382 | Total III.1st Ward N. York... 19.755.... 590 22,691. 34,413. Total...... 93,630....4.808 IV. 4th Ward N Y ... 23,350 6th 24,699 345 1.381 25,206 1.020 Total96,571 2,527 V.11th Ward N. V. 43,772 1,148 15th 22,564 1,584 17th 43,780 1,685 VI. 7th Ward N. Y 32,697. 1,490 13th 28.244 Whitamsburgh 30.786 Total............91.727. ...3,539 3,354 19th -18,463... 2.155 Total..........60,473 2.539 IX Westchester 58,267 3,437 Rockland 16,965 685 Putnam 14,134 795 4.917 6.463 X.Orange 57,164 3,638 Sullivan 25,090 1,781 Total......82,254 5,419 6.005 XI.Uister 59,959 4,033 Greene 33,124 2,607 Total 93,083 6,640 XII Dutchess 58,934 5,074 Columbia 43,014 3,796 2.188 45.620 4.326 3,938 Total......109,708. 9,641 8,525 2.044 XVII.81 Lawrence 68,644 ... 2.848 Herkimer.... 38,251 6,320 8,949 Total......106,895.. XVIII.Fulton 20.158
Montgomery 31.913
Schenectady 20.057
Schoharie 33.537 2.831 3,232 Total.....105.665... 9.836 9,910 XIX Otsego. 48.740 4.333 Delaware 29.879 3.573 Total...... 88,612....7,906 8 330 XXI.Chenango 40,313 3,746 Cortland 25,058 2,305 Broome 30,660 2,661 Total........ 96,031....8.712 8,715 XXII Madison 43,081 3,378 Oswego 62,150 3,944 Total 105,231 7,322 Total...........93,214....6,523 Total......100,456... 8.933 8.596 XXVI Ontario 43.978 4.036
Seneca 25.442 1.932
Yates 20.500 1.865
Total 90.010 7.833 6.089 XXVII.Tompkins 38,749. 25,384. Cheming 28,964. .3,344 Total93,097... .7.235 8.419 XXVIII Livingston...... 40,877. 63,785 4,423 Total......104,662,....8,390 5.179

Vote for Mayor.
 Governor's vote included in Fulton Co.
 Including Hamilton.

Orleans ...

CITY ITEMS.

.3.249

6.850

5.077

5.255

La Favorita was performed at Castle Garden last evening very much to the delight of an appreciative audience. This evening Anna Bolena,

id to-morrow, Lucia, in which Signor Badenii, the Baritone of the Havana troup, will again make his bow to a New-York audience. SESSION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL .-Both branches of the Common Council will hold a

special session on Friday afternoon. The business named in the call is, to provide accommodations for the Fire Companies located in Chambers-st., the houses now occupied by the Companies being demolished to make room for the new Court Rooms. THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF EDU-

earion will meet this evening in the chapel of the N. Y. University. Lecture on Geology, considered in connection with the Mosaic account of the Crea tion, by Orson Kellogg, Esq. The same subject to be discussed after the Lecture. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free.

C. W. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.-The splendid performance of George Barnwell this afternoon, and of the Wandering Boys this evening, with the other attractions, are for the benefit of C. W. Clarke. We ask for a crowded saloon.

AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION .-This popular movement is explained in our column of Business Notices. The first Association has already distributed one Piano; it delivers the second the present week

Niblo's .- The sisters Frank, who created a farore in their behalf on Monday, in the grand ballet of Le Diable # Quatre, make their second appearance this evening.

GREAT DASCERRECTYPE IMPROVEMENT. -We notice that the splendid Daguerreotype Gallery of the Messrs. Root. 363 Broadway, continues to attract a throng of tasteful and fashionable visitors, who never fail to express the highest admiration of their beautiful improvements in this popular department of art. The peculiar method of the Messrs. Root consists in a delicate style of shading off the drapery, which forings the features of the countenance into prominent relief, and produces the effect of an exquisite crayon drawing. Their daguerreotypes are finished with remarkable fidelity, and have nothing of the distorted. unnatural and woodenish appearance which makes so many productions of the kind nothing but frightful monstrosities. Whoever would possess a pleasing and expressive likeness of a friend, should not fail to examine the specimens in Root's collection before deciding on an artist. A stroll through their gallery presents an interesting view of distinguished politicians, civil and military functionaries, renowned poets, actors, divines and millionaires, and a great variety of other American celebrites. Every stranger

should make a point of seeing this unique collection of portraits, while examining the curiosities of the

Copy of a letter dated Chagres, June 22, 1861. Messrs. Berrond & Co. Gents. We have this day received per Empire City 128 packages, which have been forwarded without delay. The letter bag was sent through ahead of anything in the Remain yours, truly, EVERS & WATERMAN.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE ENSU-ING YEAR .- At the Special Meeting of the Common Council last evening, the Financial Committee to whom was referred the statement of his Honor, the Mayor, in reference to the amounts necessary to be raised for the contingent and other expenses of the City of Brooklyn for the ensuing fiscal year, submitted their report, of which the following is an aggregate abstract

| For the whole City | \$6,480 00 | Sinking Fund | 24,600 00 | Assessments upon city property | 3,527 00 | Appropriations | 3,000 00 | Streets, wells and contingent | 17,500 00 |
 Salaries
 4,673 0

 Grade lines
 4,000 0

 Support of schools
 25,000 0

 Indebtedness of Board of Education
 10,982 0
 \$203,529 01 To be Levied upon the Several Wards in Certain Pro-\$13,369 44 To be Raised upon the First, Seventh, Tenth and Elec-To expense to Lamp, Watch and Pire Districts.

To be raised upon the Eighth and Ninth Wards, for purposes incidental to them. 2,850 00 To be raised for alterations of Ward Maps as specified upon the Ninth Nacon To be raised for alterations of Ward Maps as specified upon the Ninth Nacon To Section 1988 (1998). Maps as specified upon the Sixth, Seventh. Tenth and Eleventh Wards.....

Total.....\$370,010 85 INTERMENTS WITHIN THE CITY .- On Monday evening last Capt. Smith, of the First Police District, arrested five persons for violating an ordinance prohibiting the interment of the dead body of any human being in the first six wards of the city. The party was taken into custody while egressing from St James's burial ground in Jay-st. after having deposited the remains of antinfant -Their names are Michael Doyle, Joseph Highland, John Cluney, John Costello and Charles Moran -The first named was fined \$25, the three next \$19 each, and the last \$5. In default of payment they were all committed to jail.

CARROLL PARK .- A special meeting of of the Common Council was convened last evening to finish the business of the regular session on Monday night. The first business in order was the report of the Committee in favor of opening Carroll Park which was adopted, ayes 12, nays 6 reconsider was discussed and finally withdrawn. THE LATE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER

AGAINST A DRUGGIST —In the Court of Sessions ves-teriar, Judge Johnson presiding, H. B. Duryca, Esq., District Attorney, entered a noile prosequi to a sec-ond indictment preferred and found against Godfrey District Attorney, entered a none proseque to a second indictment preferred and found against Godfrey Hebberling, a druggist in Williamsburgh, for selling poison without a label. Hebberling was tried and acquitted at the last term of this Court on an indictment charging him with manislaughter, in having carelessly and negligently administered strychnine instead of santonine to a girl named Fanny Schuchter, whereby, as alleged, she came to her death.—The curcumstances of this case were given in The Tribung at the time of the trial.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER," for July, comsences a new volume with a most attractive variety of articles, foreshadowing a rich succession of numbers for the ensuing half-year, which will not only sustain, but increase the fame of "Old Knick," as the mearnation of good fellowship and the jewel of pemedicals. The contributions, several of which are from new bands, are for the most part, of an instructive character, and possess more than common literary excellence, while the Editor's Table sparkles with a natural electricity, of which an abundant supply is always kept bottled up for use. Here are a few specimens:

Will not some one of our many legal friends—for we have not a few, albeit we very infrequently pa-tronize the calling—inform us what is the law of this case, which we derive from a correspondent learned in that science. An honest Dutchman once fixed in one of the 'Rurai Districts,' who scarcely knew enough to catch cold, yet could drive home his of political principles as a horse has of silk stockings, but at every confested election he was sure to vote. Not because he took any interest in the act, but be-2.586 Not because the active electioneerers would go for him, and, as it after many years turned out, because he supposed he was obliged to vote. He had no 'sides' in pointes, but voted with those who brought him up to the polis. This soon became so well known to the b'hoys thereabout, that when 'Brommy' made his appearance, there ensued a grand pulling and hauling to see which should lead him to the polls, and of course which party should have his vote. In these affrays, poor 'Brommy' would sometimes be rather roughly handled, not unfrequently in the final consummation of this highest act of a freeman, he appeared somewhat denuded in his outer man. In roughly handled not unfrequently in the final consummation of this highest act of a freeman, he appeared somewhal demided in his outer man. In plain English, the poor fellow's neck was sometimes almost broke, and his clothes fairly torn off his back. Still 'Brommy' bore his tribulations with christian fortitude, and year after year thus gave his vote, amid much tribulation. This however was not "Brommy's only affliction. He was obliged to 'train' too. At company training and general training 'Brommy' was duly 'warned, and appeared armed and equipped as the law directs. But it was all 'hay-foot, straw-foot' with him. He knew as little of tactics as he did of politics, and with the same imperturbable gravity bore the laugh of the boys and the jeers of the 'unwashed' as a soldier, which he displayed as an elector. But all this time poor 'Brommy' dreaded the election and the trainings as he did losing the cows or sawing a load of swarms oak. By-and-by the time arrived toward which 'Brommy' had looked for many a weary year. He attained the age of forty-five, beyond which no man is obliged to train, and it was with him a jubilee, inward, to be sure, but nevertheless quite real. The next election was a severely confested one, and they came after him as usual to go and vote. But not He resisted all importunity and disregarded every threat. Both sides came for him, but all in vain. He had the same answer for both. 'Clear from training —clear from voting.' Poor 'Brommy' He lived to threescore and ten but he never voted again.

"Many readers will remember Mrs. Kirkland's an-

"Many readers will remember Mrs. Kirkland's andote, in her 'New Home,' of the Michigan stage ecdote, in her 'New Home,' of the Michigan stage-driver, who 'drew rein' in a violent autumn-storm at the gate of one of the far-scattered cabins of a wes-tern forest, into which he ran, leaving his passen-gers, a burly Englishman and two querulous 'smck-up' daughters, to follow him, as best they might. The doughty John Bull came in after him, leading his daughters, with rueful faces and sadiy-bedraggied skirts, all three looking grouty and glum enough. 'I say,' said the Englishman to the driver, who had en-sconced himself in a warm and cozy seat by the fire, skirts, all three looking grouty and glum enough. 'I say,' said the Englishman to the driver, who had ensconced himself in a warm and cozy seat by the fire, 'I say,' that luggage ought to be brought in, ye kno'.' Wal,' should think so, tew. If 't was mine,' I should bring it in, any how. 'I may get sp'liet.' 'Well, fellow, why don' to wo bring it in.' Why don't I bring it in,' said the other slowly, and with an unmistak able sneer.' why, I aim your servant, be I.' Guess not—that's a berry that don't grow on the bushes about these diggin's. I draw you. Square, and I don't de nothin' else.' This incident came to mind a few moments ago, on hearing a friend relate the following anecdote. He said, that soon after the revolutionary war, a brave Yankee officer, a former captain in the service, happened to be at St. Peterburgh, in Russia, and while there was invited to dine at the table of a distinguished merchant. There was a large number of guests at the table, and among the rest an English lady, who was anxious to appear as one of the 'knowing ones.' On understanding that an American was sitting near her, she expressed to one of her frends a determination to quiz him. She fastened upon him like a tigress, making numerous inquiries touching our habits, customs, dress, manners, modes of life, education, amusements, etc. To all these upon him like a tigress, making numerous inquiries touching our habits, customs, dress, manners, modes of life, aducation, amusements, etc. To all these queries the officer gave courteous answers, which seemed to satisfy all the company with the exception of the lady herself. She was determined not to be satisfied, and went on: 'Have the rich people in your country any carriages'—for I suppose there are some who call themselves rich.' My residence, replied the captain, 'Is in a small town upon an island, where towns and cities on the main land there are quite a number maintained, suited to our republican mannumber mainfained, suited to our republican man-ners. Indeed "replied his fair questioner, in a tone that was both interrogative and excismatory. Learn' faircy where you find coacimen. I should n't think the Americans knew how to drive a coach. We find no difficulty on that account. Malaim, caimly re-joined the captain. We can have plenty at drivers.

(D. Appleton & Co.)

by sending to England for them. To England ex-claimed the lady, speaking very quickly: I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans. We did, Madam, in the late war, rejoined the officer. but since the peace, we have permitted the English to drive us. There was no more quizzing of the American dur-ing the dinner. He waited in vain, like Sam Weller in "Bardell es. Pickwick," for the next question.

in "Bardell'es Pickwick," for the next question.

Cook is pantoning.

Cooke, the great tragedian, (whose person and mainers will still be remembered by many in New-York,) endeavored on one occasion, at the table of a friend, to make his host gress at the representation of certain passions from the assumed expression of his features. His power of face, however, was too much lessened by the wine he had drank, to be successful. The misconception of "rear" for "Anger," and of "sympathy for "Jealousy," on the part of his host, raised Cooker's re. "Look again, Sir" he exclaimed, making up a face that was at the same time host, raised Cooke's tre. 'Look again, Sir' he ex-claimed, making up a face that was at the same time malignant and deering. 'Who is that, Sir' it was pronounced to be 'Revenge.' Re-neage' ejacula-ted the great actor—'AR-RE-VENGE!' you dolt!— that's Love! Look again—don't you see that it is Love!' The attempt to highten the doubtful passion by additional distortion was the last hair that broke the camel's back.' The host incontinently fed the table, leaving his guest alone in his mandlin glory.

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A FIG.

It would have made good old flias Hicks himself laugh on 'First-day' to hear our friend Beard, the distinguished Western artist, mention the delivery of a conundrum which he once heard in this State. A tall, red-haired, 'serio-dubous' sort of over-grown toy, who was 'designed for the ministry,' and had just obtained his 'parchinent' from an Eastern College, was called upon, at a parting supper, to 'make a speech.' He exceed himself by saying,' I don't know any speech that I can say neow.' He was asked for a soing. 'No, he never could sing fround that out when he first went to singui-school.' However, being hard pressed for 'something,' be said, looking at and twisting bashfully his long freekled fingers,' I can tell a conundrum that I made myself last week. It come to me first one night when I was abed, and I made it out next day, and wrote it down on a piece of paper. I got it here, neow.' So saying, he took from his waiscoal-pecket a slip of paper, and read. 'What village in York State is the same name as the Promised Land.' There was some 'guessing,' but at last it was 'given up,' and a 'solution requested.' 'Canadangua' at length expounded the proposer. But the company were still as much in the dark as ever, 'Canadangua' at length expounded the proposer. But the company were still as much in the dark as ever, 'Canadangua' at length expounded the proposer. But the company were still as much in the dark as ever, 'Canadangua' at length expounded the proposer. But the company were still as much in the dark as ever, 'Canadangua' at length expounded the proposer. But the company were still as much in the dark as ever, 'Canadangua' at length expounded the word, and instead of can-any our must divide the word, and instead of can-any our must divide the word, and instead of can-any our must say 'ca-nan,' and throw the 'dargua' way' Canaan was the 'Promised Land,' see ''A resistless and united guffaw follo

tere of smoked glass.
(Samuel Hueston.)

- Ralph Seawulf 'got off' a pun the other morng. We were riding together toward Snedeker matchless road-side inn, after a young, sprited, and a little restiff, horse. 'You hold him too taut,' said 'Old Knick,' don't draw him in so hard.' 'That's Old Knick, 'don't draw him in so hard. 'That's the way he has been taught heretolore,' said Sea-wulf, without moving a muscle. We rather think he didn't see the word-play himself until we told him of it, about an hour afterward.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER." for July, on the whole, is a dull number. A redeeming feature is Rev. Henry Hedge's Address on the present state of "Ecclesiastical Christendom," which is a wise, scholar-like, and admirably-worded production. Dr. Dewey has an article on "The State and Statesmanship," a shade too ambitious in conception and style, but containing some impressive passages. For instance, the following bit of experience in Washington life is well-told and strictly true to the

Three years ago, the writer of this article passed a Winter in Washington. He attended the debats of the House day after day, perhaps he would never have known what they were but for that actual in spection. He heard men, for the first time in his life, making speeches to nobody and for nothing, for nothing, that is to say, that concerned the business of that assembly. It is a literal fact, that often not five persons, sometimes not one person, apparently, in that whole house, was paying any attention to the speaker. Why should they! The speech—of course their were exceptions—but four times out of five the speech was a sort of caucas declamation, the substance of which had already been said over and over again twenty or thirty times, and was not intended for the enlightenment of any body there present. Thus the session was wearing away. One evening, near the close of it, the writer was surprised by a visit from a Committee of Inventors assembled at Washington to obtain the passage of a patent law, who came to ask him if he would deliver a lecture "on the claims of inventive art" the next evening, us to Hall of the House of Representatives. They who came to ask him if he would deliver a lecture "on the claims of inventive ast" the next evening, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. They thought it would be of service to their cause thus to invite the public attention to it, and the time was pressing. He was obliged to answer, that it was mpossible for him, on such short actice to do a thing so entirely out of his way, and, indeed, he may say without any affected humility, that their application to him was proof enough how humble were their means of influence. A Whig Committee, or a Democratic Committee, or a Committee on the Tariff, would have been in no such friendless predicament. However, they interested him so much, that he told them he would do all he could do, he would spend the next day in going round and speaking with the the next day in going round and speaking with the members whom he knew. Accordingly, he was guilty for once of becoming "a lobby member." He went to the Speaker, and to the most influential members of the House. They all said they had no particular observed to the high left and they had no partic the House. They all said they had no particular objection to the bill before them; it did require more thorough discussion; it was a difficult subject to deal with, but the great discouragement now was want of time, they feared it could not be properly got before them, but if it did come up, they promised to vote for it. It did come up, it passed the House, and the next day, the last of the session, it was lost in the Senate by the merest chicanery. And thus an important measure, involving the welfare of many Schale by the merest chicanery. And thus an important measure, involving the welfare of many meritorious and worthy men, was whistled down the wind on the breath of idle debate. He saw the result with pain and indignation, and then resolved that, in some form or other, he would make his protest against the crying injustice of turning the house of our supreme legislature into a cancusing-hall.

IT "THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW." July, opens with an article on "The Life of Southey," written with the chaste and elegant propriety which sually marks the best contributions to that journal. Gilfillan's "Bards of the Bible" is the subject of A slashing review, interlarded with all sorts of broken phrases that could be picked up at the ruins of Babel, and commenting on the faults of that frisky Scotchman with an atrocious mixture of pedantry and vile taste, compared with which his most exuberant lipuerilities or sentlities were surely never before admitted into a decent Quarterly. Prof. Johnston's Notes on North-America" receives a deserved rebuke for its pretensions and superficiality. Indeed the reviewer might have been less sparing of he censures, without doing injustice to the conceited chemical Professor. "The Life of Blennerhasset" is an agreeable compilation of the leading facts in the history of that unlucky personage, and the biog able name, is full of interesting details. It is a most refreshing piece of originality in the midst of the dead level of the North-American. (Sold by C. S.

(Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.)

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REriew," July, presents an interesting table of contents, and shows the comprehensive learning and excellent culture which have given it such an enviable rank among our religious periodicals. Among the subjects are, "The Unity of the Human Race," controvering the views of Prof Agassiz and Dr. Morton, "The Methodist Church, South," containing the history of the sectional division in that Church, "Progress of Liberal Principles," and "Plutarch's Morals." Editorial department, consisting of brief literary no-tices, and literary and theological intelligence, as usual, evinces great diligence, a spirit of vigilant observation, and a catholic taste in letters. (Lane &

TO "APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF MECHANics", has reached the thirty-third number, and fully ustains the high scientific character which it has borne from the commencement. The engravings are aumerous and well executed, giving a clear idea of the subjects which they are intended to elucidate Without being deficient in scientific exactness, the letter-press descriptions are written in a lucid style. and in general are adapted to popular comprehen-sion so far as the nature of the subject admits. The articles on Steam, Steel, and Strength of Materials in the last number are of great interest. The whole work, thus far, is a gratifying illustration of the development of mechanical force, under the direction of science, and especially in the United States